



User Guide

CC7-JAZZ • *CompactPCI*® FC-PGA2 CPU

Document No. 2706 • Edition 4

03-2004



Contents

About this Manual	4
Edition History	4
Related Documents	5
Nomenclature	5
Trade Marks	5
Legal Disclaimer - Liability Exclusion	5
CC7-JAZZ Features	6
Feature Summary	6
Short Description CC7-JAZZ	7
Block Diagram CC7-JAZZ	8
Expansion Module CC6-ACID	9
Computer Cartridge CCF-CONCERT	11
Top View Component Assembly CC7-JAZZ	12
Strapping Headers	13
Connectors & Sockets	13
Front Panel Elements	13
Microprocessor	14
Thermal Considerations	17
Main Memory	19
LAN Subsystem	19
Enhanced IDE Interface	19
Graphics Subsystem	20
Real-Time Clock	22
Universal Serial Bus (USB)	22
LPC Super- I/O Interface	22
Watchdog/Reset	23
Firmware Hub (Flash BIOS)	24
IDE (Hard Disk Activity) LED	24
GP (General Purpose) LED	24
Hot Swap Detection	25
Power Supply Status (DEG#, FAL#)	25
PXI Trigger Signals	25
Installing and Replacing Components	26
Before You Begin	26
Warnings	26
Caution	26
Installing the Board	27
Removing the Board	28
EMC Recommendations	29
Installing or Replacing the Processor	30
Installing or Replacing the Memory Module	30
Replacement of the Battery	31
Technical Reference	32

Local PCI Devices	32
Local SMB Devices	32
Connectors	33
Caution	33
Front Panel Connectors	33
Video Monitor Connector DVI-I	34
USB Connector	34
Ethernet Connector	35
Internal Connectors	36
LPC Low Pin Count Header	36
ATA/IDE Header	37
Fan Heatsink Header	38
Speaker Header	38
PLD Programming Header	38
Processor Debug Header	39
CompactPCI J1	40
CompactPCI J2	41
Recommended Power Supply Specifications	42
Typical Power Consumption	42
Literature	42



About this Manual

This manual describes the technical aspects of the CC7-JAZZ, required for installation and system integration. It is intended for the experienced user only.

Edition History

Document	Ed.	Contents/ <i>Changes</i>	Author	Date
Text # 2706 cc7_uge.wpd	1	User Manual CC7-JAZZ English	jj	20 August 2002
	2	Added power consumption details	jj	29 January 2003
	3	Chapter 'Thermal Considerations', modified information regarding throttle mode	jj	14 March 2003
	4	Chapter 'Thermal Considerations', modified board replacement recommendation for high ambient temperature	jj	26 March 2004

Related Documents

For a description of the CC7-JAZZ BIOS see document 'CC7-JAZZ BIOS Quick Reference', available by download at <http://www.ekf.de/c/ccpu/cc7/cc7.html>.

Nomenclature

Signal names used herein with an attached '#' designate active low lines.

Trade Marks

Some terms used herein are property of their respective owners, e.g.

Intel, Pentium, Celeron, Tualatin, Coppermine, Socket 370: ® Intel

CompactPCI: ® PICMG

Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000: ® Microsoft

EKF does not claim this list to be complete.

Legal Disclaimer - Liability Exclusion

This manual has been edited as carefully as possible. We apologize for any potential mistake. Information provided herein is designated exclusively to the proficient user (system integrator, engineer). EKF can accept no responsibility for any damage caused by the use of this manual.

CC7-JAZZ Features

Feature Summary

Feature Summary CC7-JAZZ	
Form Factor	Single size <i>CompactPCI</i> style Eurocard (160x100mm ²), front panel width 4HP (20.3mm)
Processor	Designed for Intel® Celeron™, Pentium® III processors (Tualatin 0.13u)
Chip Set	i815G chip set consisting of: • 82815 Graphics/Memory Controller Hub (GMCH) • 82801 I/O Controller Hub (ICH) • 82802 Firmware Hub (FWH)
Memory	• 144-pin SO-DIMM socket, module height 1.15" (30mm) max. • Support for up to 512MB, PC133, non ECC, unbuffered SDRAM • Support for serial presence detect (SPD) and non-SPD SO-DIMMs
Video I/O	Analog monitor and digital flat-panel display support by DVI-I connector (front panel), up to 1280x1024 pixel 16M colors 85Hz refresh rate, incorporates PanelLink Digital technology (Silicon Image) 
USB I/O	Single type A connector (front panel), USB1.1, data transfer rate of up to 12Mbit/s
Ethernet I/O	10/100/1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet controller, 82540 chip, RJ-45 connector available from the front panel
Legacy I/O	LPC Super-I/O interface connector, CC6-ACID companion board with Super-I/O controller available
IDE/ATA	• Ultra ATA/66 40-pin connector (primary IDE) • CompactFlash socket for CFA ATA cards (secondary IDE)
<i>CompactPCI</i>	32-bit, 33.3MHz, PCI bridge chip Texas Instruments PCI2050, 133MBps CPCI master
BIOS	General Software Embedded 2000 BIOS, 2..8Mbit Flash Memory
Power Requirements	+5V ± 5% 5.8A max. +3.3V ± 5% 2.2A max. (CC7-1) 2.4A max. (CC7-2) +12V ± 5% 0.45A max.

Short Description CC7-JAZZ

Alternatively equipped with the Intel 0.13u Tualatin-Celeron® or -Pentium III® 1.26GHz processor, the CC7-JAZZ is a powerful 3U (single size Eurocard) CPU board, well suitable for any CompactPCI® systems.

The board is provided with the chip set 815G, which contains an embedded graphics controller. The DVI-I interface allows for attachment of both, advanced (digital) and legacy (analog) flat panel displays and CRT monitors.

The on-board USB-port is an universal interface to a variety of peripheral devices.

For high speed networking, the CC7-JAZZ is provided with a 1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet twisted pair jack. All connectors mentioned above are comfortably available from the cards front panel.

As a mass storage interface, the CC7-JAZZ provides an Ultra ATA/66 connector, suitable for hard disk drives and CD-ROM. A receptacle for Compact-FLASH cards allows utilization of silicon disks.

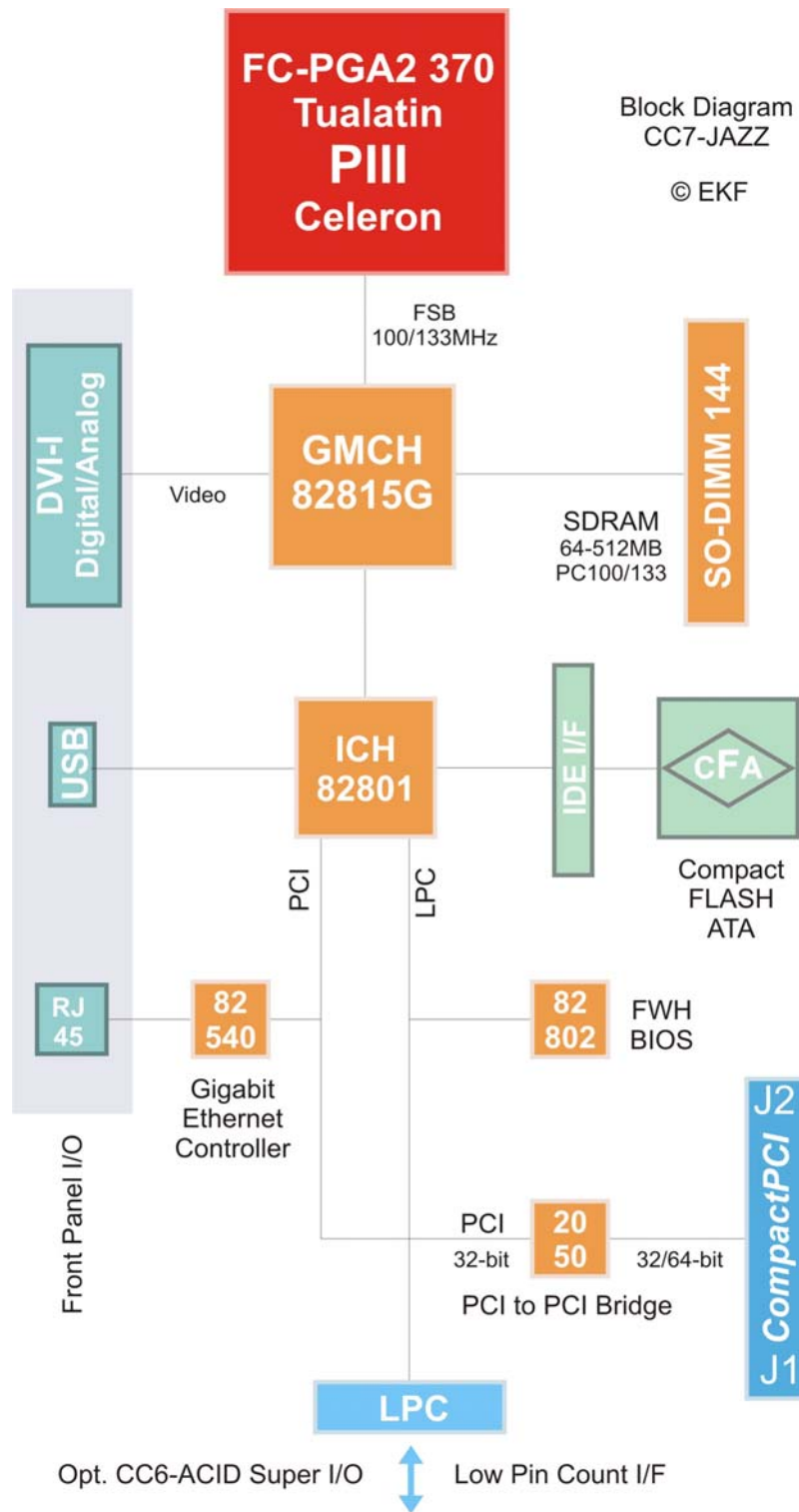
The main memory is a SO-DIMM 144 form factor module up to 512MB/PC133. The jumperless board can be used with a FSB and memory clock of up to 133MHz.

Equipped with a PCI-bridge chip, the CC7-JAZZ offers a full CPCI interface for reliable system expansion.

Especially designed for embedded systems applications, the General Software BIOS source code is maintained by EKF. So custom specific enhancements can be realized at anytime.



Block Diagram CC7-JAZZ

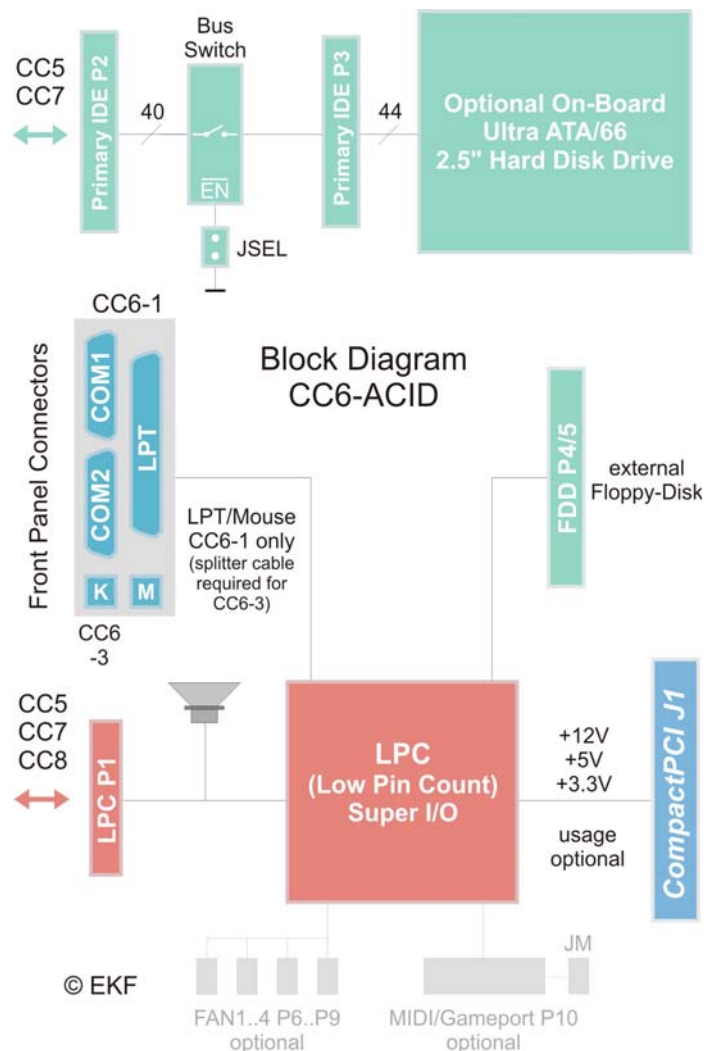


CC7-JAZZ Block Diagram

Expansion Module CC6-ACID

Available as a companion board to the CC7-JAZZ, the CC6-ACID is provided with several legacy I/O ports. This module can be mounted either to the bottom side or on top of the CC7-JAZZ and communicates across the LPC (Low Pin Count) interface. The CC6-ACID will be required only if the classical interfaces, e.g. serial and parallel port remain in use in a given application.

As an option, the CC6-ACID can be delivered with an on-board 2.5" hard disk drive, resulting in a very compact system. The connectors COM1/2, LPT, mouse and keyboard are situated at the front panel (4HP and 8HP versions available), while an external floppy disk drive can be attached via the on-board pin header.



CC6-ACID Block Diagram



CC6-ACID (4HP)



CC6-ACID (8HP)

Computer Cartridge CCF-CONCERT

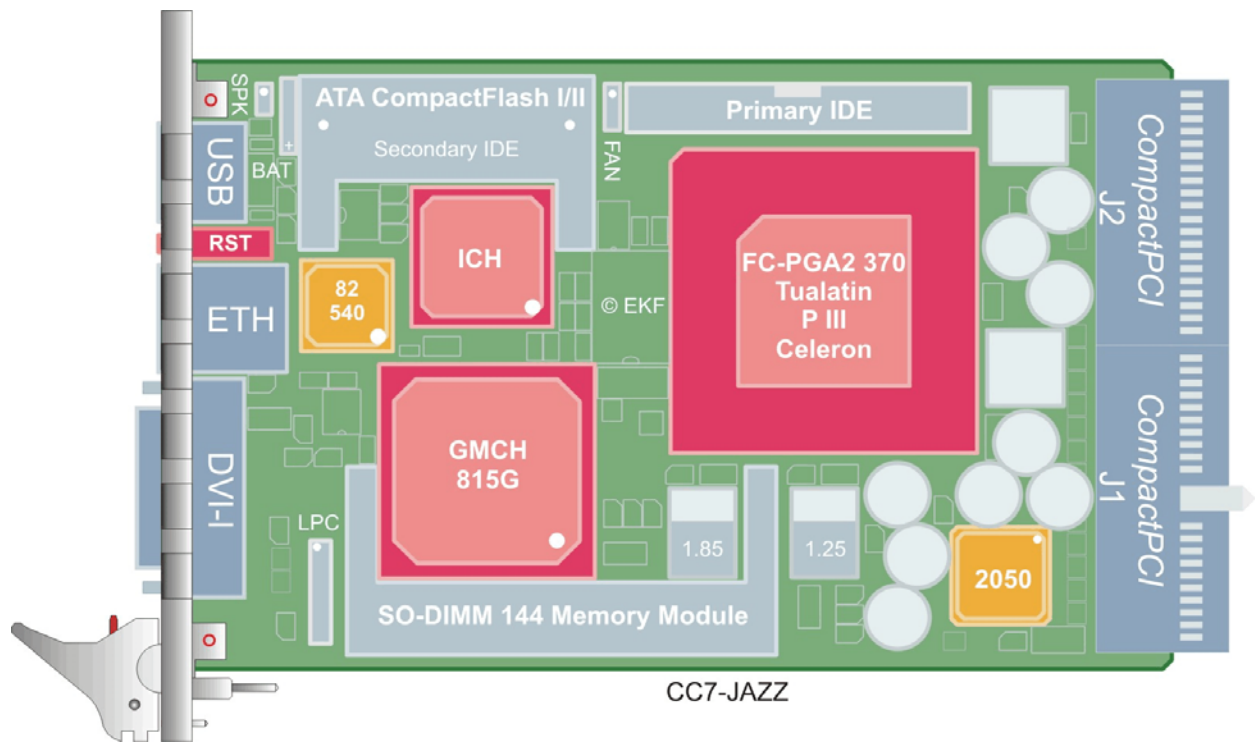
In addition to the CC6-ACID with its on-board hard disk drive, the CC7-JAZZ can be combined with a slim-line floppy disk drive. This CompactPCI computer is named CCF-CONCERT.

Housed in a 3U cassette, the entire computer requires only 12HP mounting space, while surpassing the whole functionality of a powerful PC.



CCF-CONCERT

Top View Component Assembly CC7-JAZZ



Strapping Headers

ISPCON	In System Programmable GAL (PLD programming), not stuffed
JFAN	Cooling fan connector, 12V or 5V fixed operation
JSPKR	Speaker connector

Connectors & Sockets

CFA1	CompactFlash ATA socket (secondary IDE interface)
J1/J2	<i>CompactPCI</i> Bus & PXI
PLPCT PLPCB	Low Pin Count expansion interface connector (Super-I/O), available either from top (T) or bottom (B) of the board
PIDE	Ultra ATA/66 connector (primary IDE interface)
PITP	CPU Debug Port, not normally stuffed
SODIMM1	144-pin memory module SDRAM PC133

Front Panel Elements

Ethernet	1000Base-TX/100Base-TX/10Base-T, RJ-45 receptacle with integrated indicator LEDs
Graphics	DVI-I receptacle, suitable for DVI digital flat panel displays and/or analog monitors
USB	Universal Serial Bus 1.1 self powered root hub, type A receptacle
Reset	Push-button switch with integrated indicator LED (power good)
IDE	LED indicating IDE activity
GPIO	Special purpose LED

Microprocessor

The CC7-JAZZ supports 370-pin FC-PGA2 socketed Celeron® and Pentium®-III processors listed below. The FC-PGA2 processors are also known as Tualatin 0.13u generation (CPU ID 06bxh). The CC7 is not suitable for 0.18u Coppermine FC-PGA processors. The table below lists typical processors available for the CC7-JAZZ (there might be other resources not mentioned here). **Please note: Use of any processor not supported can cause permanent damage to the processor and the CC7-JAZZ!**

Neither have all of the CPU types mentioned in the tables below been tested by EKF for use with the CC7-JAZZ, nor does EKF claim that the entire range of processors is available for purchase. Instead, please refer to the EKF price list http://www.ekf.de/liste/liste_20.html for availability of the CC7-JAZZ with particular processors (your individual request to sales@ekf.de is very welcome).

Please do not attempt to change or remove the installed processor by yourself. The CC7-JAZZ is equipped with a non-ZIF processor socket, which requires special handling to remove the CPU. In addition, the passive heatsink is fixed by several screws, which need to be precisely adjusted in order to achieve the optimum heat conduction. Furthermore, the heatsink is fixed with conductive pads and/or adhesion to the Tualatin processors integrated heat spreader, which cannot be removed and renewed without suitable material and knowledge. If it is required to identify a particular processor, use suitable software instead, like Intel's freely available Processor Frequency ID Utility.

Do not confuse the processor host bus frequency (FSB front side bus or PSB processor side bus) with the memory speed or the PCI clock, which are independent from each other. The processor signals its appropriate basic speed by two pins to the chipset, which is thereby adjusted automatically (no user interaction required). The internal CPU speed is achieved by multiplying the host bus frequency by a fixed value.

The CC7-JAZZ is powered across the CompactPCI connectors J1/J2 (3.3V, 5V, 12V). The processor core voltage is generated by a switched voltage regulator, sourced from the 5V plane. Any FC-PGA2 370 processor signals its required core voltage by 5 dedicated pins, hence there is no need (no choice) for user adjustment. Manipulation of these parameters (the euphemistic term 'tuning' is widely in use for that) may lead to unpredictable results.

Celeron® 0.13µ Processors Currently Supported (as of 08/2002)						
Processor	Speed	Host Bus	L2 Cache	CPU ID	Package	Stepping
Celeron	1.00GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Celeron	1.00GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Celeron	1.10GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Celeron	1.10GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Celeron ¹⁾	1.20GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Celeron ¹⁾	1.20GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Celeron	1.30GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Celeron	1.30GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Celeron	1.40GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Celeron	1.40GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	FC-PGA2	B1

¹⁾ following the Intel Embedded Roadmap, this processor is recommended for long time availability

Pentium®-III 0.13μ Processors Currently Supported (as of 08/2002)						
Processor	Speed	Host Bus	L2 Cache	CPU ID	Package	Stepping
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.00GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b1h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.13GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b1h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.13GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b4h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>B1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.20GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b1h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.20GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b4h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>B1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.33GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b1h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.33GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b4h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>B1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.40GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b1h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>A1</i>
<i>Pentium-III</i>	<i>1.40GHz</i>	<i>133MHz</i>	<i>256KB</i>	<i>06b4h</i>	<i>FC-PGA2</i>	<i>B1</i>
Pentium-III	1.13GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Pentium-III	1.13GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Pentium-III ¹⁾	1.26GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Pentium-III ¹⁾	1.26GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b4h	FC-PGA2	B1
Pentium-III	1.40GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b1h	FC-PGA2	A1
Pentium-III	1.40GHz	133MHz	512KB	06b4h	FC-PGA2	B1

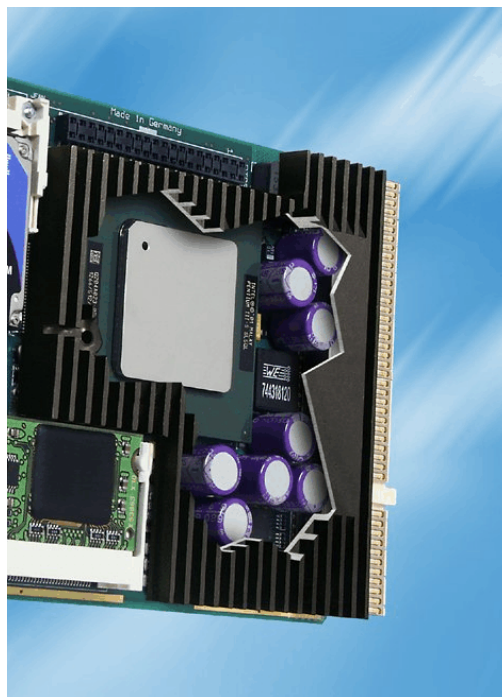
¹⁾ following the Intel Embedded Roadmap, this processor is recommended for long time availability

Thermal Considerations

In order to avoid malfunctioning of the CC7-JAZZ, take care of appropriate cooling of the processor and system, e.g. by a cooling fan suitable to the maximum power consumption of the CPU chip actually in use. Please note, that the processors temperature is steadily measured by a special controller (MAX1617), attached to the onboard SMBus[®] (System Management Bus). The processor core (die) temperature is signalled by the forward voltage of a CPU integrated diode. A second diode internal to the MAX1617 allows for acquisition of the boards surface temperature. The programmable over-temperature alarm allows to trigger the SMBus alert line in order to avoid overheating. A suitable software to display both, the die temperature, as well as the board temperature, is MBM (Motherboard Monitor), which can be downloaded from the web. After installation, both temperatures can be observed permanently from the Windows taskbar.

By default, the CC7-JAZZ is equipped with a passive heatsink, covering not only the processor chip itself but also major areas on the board, for an optimum thermal conduction. In addition, a forced vertical air flow through the system enclosure (e.g. bottom mount fan unit) is strongly recommended ($>15\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ around the CPU slot). Be sure to thoroughly discuss your actual cooling needs with EKF. Generally, the faster the CPU speed the higher is its power consumption.

The maximum power consumption and operating temperature of a particular processor can be derived from the tables below. Fortunately, the power consumption is by far lower when executing typical Windows or Linux tasks. The heat dissipation increases especially when rendering software is executed, e.g. the Acrobat Distiller. EKF tests the CC7-JAZZ by running 'kpower.exe', a proprietary Intel tool for generating the maximum stress to the processor.



CC7-JAZZ See-Through Heatsink

Celeron® 0.13µ Processors Maximum Power Consumption and Die Temperature

Processor	Speed	Host Bus	L2 Cache	CPU ID	maximum Power	max. Die Temperature
Celeron	1.00GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	27.8W	69°C
Celeron	1.00GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	29.5W	69°C
Celeron	1.10GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	28.9W	69°C
Celeron	1.10GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	29.5W	69°C
Celeron	1.20GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	29.9W	69°C
Celeron	1.20GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	32.0W	69°C
Celeron	1.30GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	33.4W	71°C
Celeron	1.30GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	32.0W	69°C
Celeron	1.40GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B1h	34.8W	72°C
Celeron	1.40GHz	100MHz	256KB	06B4h	tbd	69°C

Pentium®-III 0.13µ Processors Maximum Power Consumption and Die Temperature

Processor	Speed	Host Bus	L2 Cache	CPU ID	maximum Power	max. Die Temperature
Pentium-III	1.13GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B1h	27.9W	69°
Pentium-III	1.13GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B4h	28.7W	69°
Pentium-III	1.26GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B1h	29.5W	69°
Pentium-III	1.26GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B4h	30.4W	69°
Pentium-III	1.40GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B1h	tbd	69°
Pentium-III	1.40GHz	133MHz	512KB	06B4h	32.2W	69°

A special method to reduce power consumption and therefore increasing the maximum ambient temperature, is to force the processor into the 'Throttle Mode'. This is achieved by actuating the 'Stop Clock' input of the CPU, and can be activated through the BIOS settings. A Throttle Mode of 50% e.g. means a duty cycle of 50% on the stop clock input. However, while saving a certain amount in power consumption, the data throughput of the processor is also reduced.

Unfortunately, the 0.13µ generation of P3 processors requires a considerably high bias current, which seems nearly independent from the chosen throttle mode percentage. Hence, if the application demands [for an ambient temperature of up to 70°C or even more, the CC2-TANGO is highly recommended](#). It is provided with a Ultra Low Voltage Celeron or Low Voltage Pentium III processor, which is designed for considerable power savings and can withstand 100°C die temperature.

Main Memory

The CC7-JAZZ is equipped with a socket for installing a single 144-pin SO-DIMM module (module height limited to ≤ 1.100 inch). Minimum memory size is 32MB; maximum memory size is 512MB. Due to the video requirements of the i815 chipset, minimum memory for the Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000 operating system is 64MB (some of the system memory is dedicated to the graphics controller). The supported on-board memory is entirely cacheable. The memory module is a unbuffered SD-RAM, PC133 style. The contents of the SPD eeprom are displayed on system start by the BIOS. The memory clock is 133MHz maximum, due to limitations of the 815GMCH.

LAN Subsystem

The Intel 82540 Gigabit Ethernet PCI LAN subsystem provides also legacy 10Base-T and 100Base-TX connectivity. Features include:

- PCI bus mastering 32-bit, 33MHz
- 1000Base-Tx (Gigabit Ethernet), 100Base-TX (Fast Ethernet, half- or full-duplex) and 10Base-T (Classic Ethernet) capability using a single RJ-45 connector
- IEEE 802.3u Auto-Negotiation for the fastest available connection
- Jumperless configuration (complete software-configurable)

Three display LEDs integrated into the RJ-45 connector signal the LAN connection speed and the LAN link and activity status.

The Intel 82540 Gigabit Ethernet PCI LAN software and drivers are available from Intel's World Wide Web site.

Enhanced IDE Interface

The EIDE interface handles the exchange of information between the processor and peripheral devices like hard disks, ATA CompactFlash cards and CD-ROM drives. The interface supports:

- Up to three ATA devices (2 IDE, 1 CompactFlash)
- PIO Mode 3/4, Ultra ATA/33, Ultra ATA/66
- Support for LS-120 drives

The primary IDE interface is routed to a standard 40-position header (2.54mm pitch), allowing master and slave device attached to one common flat ribbon cable (use special 80-pin cabling assembly for Ultra ATA/66 operation).

The presence of an 80-pin cable at the primary IDE interface could be checked out by reading the state of the GPIO of the Firmware Hub (FWH). The ATA standard defines the signal PDIAG-/CBLID- for identifying the cable. This line is routed to GPIO of the FWH. A logical 1 signals a 40-pin, a logical 0 a 80-pin cable. See the ATA/ATAPI-6 specification (section 6.7 "Host determination of cable type by detecting CBLID-") for details.

The secondary IDE interface is routed to the CompactFlash Card Adapter socket. Use this connector to attach a CompactFlash ATA style silicon disk, whenever a hard disk is not suitable for your system, or as an additional mass storage device.

A display LED, situated in the front panel near the reset push-button, signals disk activity status of the primary IDE devices and also the CompactFlash slot. This LED is also software programmable. See the section "Programmable LED" how to do this.

Graphics Subsystem

The graphics subsystem is part of the Intel 82815 Graphic/Memory Controller Hub (GMCH), supporting the following features:

- 3-D Hyper Pipelined architecture
- Full 2-D hardware acceleration
- Motion video acceleration
- 3-D graphics visual and texturing enhancements
- Integrated 24-bit 230MHz RAMDAC
- DDC2B compliant
- Hardware motion compensation for software MPEG2 decode
- Integrated graphics memory controller

The CC7-JAZZ is provided with the DVI-I graphics connector. This is both a digital and analog interface. Recent digital input flat-panel displays are already available with this connector style. Adapter cables can be used for converting to the 15-pin HD-SUB connector.

A special display transmitter chip is used for serializing/deserializing the differential DVI signals. The Sil 164 (Silicon Image) transmitter uses PanelLink® Digital technology to support displays ranging from VGA to SXGA resolutions (25 - 112Mpps) in a single link interface. The Sil 164 transmitter has a highly flexible interface with 12-bit (½ pixel/clock) or 24-bit (1 pixel/clock) input for true color (16.7 million) support. It can be foreseen, that DVI will overcome the legacy analog and proprietary digital interfaces in the near future.

i815 GMCH Refresh Rates						
Resolution	Color	60Hz	70Hz	72Hz	75Hz	85Hz
640x200	16		●			
640x350	16		●			
640x400	256	●	●		●	●
	64K	●	●		●	●
	16M		●			
640x480	16	●		●	●	●
	256	●	●	●	●	●
	32K	●			●	●
	64K	●	●	●	●	●
	16M	●	●	●	●	●
800x600	256	●	●	●	●	●
	32K	●			●	●
	64K	●	●	●	●	●
	16M	●	●	●	●	●
1024x768	256	●	●		●	●
	32K	●			●	●
	64K	●	●	●	●	●
	16M	●	●	●	●	●
1056x800	16		●			
1280x1024	256	●	●	●	●	●
	32K	●			●	●
	64K	●	●	●	●	●
	16M	●	●	●	●	●

Real-Time Clock

The CC7-JAZZ has a time-of-day clock and 100-year calendar. A battery on the board keeps the clock current when the computer is turned off. The CC7 uses a Vanadium-Pentoxide-Lithium rechargeable battery, giving an autonomy of more than 80 days when fully loaded after 24 hours. The cell is free of memory effects and withstands deep discharging. Under normal conditions, replacement should be superfluous during lifetime of the board.

Universal Serial Bus (USB)

The CC7-JAZZ is provided with a single USB 1.1 port, routed to a front panel connector. You can connect a USB peripheral device directly to the CC7 without an external hub. To attach more devices, connect an external hub to the CC7 built-in port (often monitors or keyboards provide USB hub functionality). The USB connector can source up to 0.5A/5V, and is protected by a Polyswitch resettable fuse against shortening.

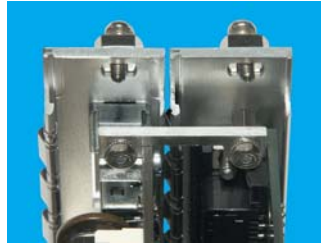
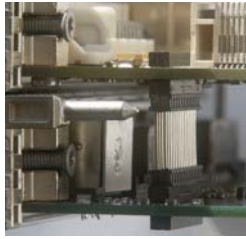
LPC Super- I/O Interface

In a modern system, legacy ports as PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse, COM1/2 and LPT have been replaced by USB and Ethernet connectivity. The 1.4MB floppy disk drive has been swapped against LS-120 or CD-RW drives, attached to the IDE connector. Hence, the CC7-JAZZ is virtually provided with all necessary I/O ports.

Though, for applications with inevitable demand for legacy I/O, EKF offers the CC6-ACID, an expansion module to the CC7-JAZZ, featuring all classic Super-I/O functionality. The CC6-ACID is a 3U Eurocard, with an either 8HP (double) or 4HP (single) width front panel. Access to the connectors COM1/2, LPT, mouse, keyboard is given directly from the front panel. Onboard connectors are provided for FDD, MIDI/Gameport, and cooling fans. Optionally, the CC6 is available with an onboard 2.5" hard disk drive. The CC6-ACID connects to the CC7-JAZZ across the connector LPCT or LPCB (LPC = Low Pin Count interface standard). The CC6-ACID can be attached either to the top of the CC7-JAZZ or to the bottom (bottom attachment restricted to the 4HP version of the CC6-ACID).



The photo above (left) shows the bottom attachment of the CC6-ACID. The boards are fixed together by the LPC connector and the IDE connector, and in addition by a bracket which bolts together both front panels. The right image shows the top attachment of the CC6-ACID.



The photo above (left) shows the CC7-JAZZ and CC6-ACID connected by the LPC interface. The right image shows the front panel fixing bracket.

Together, the CC7-JAZZ and the CC6-ACID represent an ultra-compact, complete desktop functionality, industrial grade computer system.

Watchdog/Reset

The CC7-JAZZ is provided with the MAX705 supervisor circuit, which controls the supply voltages 3.3V, 5V and the CPU core voltage, and generates a power-on reset signal. The manual push-button reset is also passed through the MAX705 for appropriate pulse conditioning.

The reset manual push-button is situated at the front panel. The button is indent mounted behind the front and requires a tool, e.g. pen to be pressed, preventing from being inadvertently activated. The push button reset signal is routed across a PLD (programmable logic device) and could be passivated on customers request.

The healthy state of the CC7-JAZZ is signalled by the LED PWR integrated into the reset push-button. As soon as this LED begins to shine all power voltages are well and the reset signal was deasserted.

Another feature is the watchdog function, which can be programmed by software. The behaviour of the MAX705 watchdog is partially defined by the PLD, which controls whether the watchdog is activated. The related software (e.g. BIOS, application program) must trigger the watchdog by toggling the GPIO21 signal of the ICH 82801.

The watchdog is in a passive state after a system reset. There is no need to trigger it at boot time. Once the GPIO21 of the ICH was pulsed the watchdog is activated. If the duration between two trigger pulses exceeds a period of 1000ms the watchdog timed out and a system reset is generated.

The watchdog remains in the active state until the next system reset. There is no way to disable it once it was started.

Firmware Hub (Flash BIOS)

The BIOS is stored in the 82802Ax Firmware Hub (there are second sources available with deviant part numbers). The firmware hub contains a nonvolatile memory core based on flash technology, allowing the BIOS to be upgraded. Currently, there are three variants of the FWH available:

x = A: 2Mbit

x = B: 4Mbit

x = C: 8Mbit

The FWH is soldered at the bottom side of the CC7-JAZZ. It can be reprogrammed (if suitable) by a DOS based tool. This program and the latest CC7-JAZZ BIOS are available from the EKF website. Read carefully the enclosed instructions. If the programming procedure fails e.g. caused by a power failure, the CC7-JAZZ may no more be operable. You would have to send in the board, because the BIOS is directly soldered to the PCB and cannot be changed by a typical user.

IDE (Hard Disk Activity) LED

The CC7-JAZZ offers a software programmable LED, marked as IDE (placed near the reset push-button). After system reset, this LED defaults to signal the IDE activity. By the first setting of the GPIO22 of the ICH 82801 this LED changes its function and is then controlled only by the level of the GPIO22 pin. Setting this pin to 1 will switch on the LED.

The LED IDE remains in the programmable state until the next system reset.

GP (General Purpose) LED

A second programmable LED can be also observed from the front panel. The status of the GP LED is controlled by the GPIO23 output of the ICH 82801. As of current, the GP LED is not dedicated to any particular hardware or firmware function (this may change in the future). It is therefore user programmable.

Hot Swap Detection

The CompactPCI specification added the signal ENUM# to the PCI bus to allow the system hot swapping. This signal is routed to the GPIO8 of the ICH 82801 on the CC7-JAZZ. A System Management Interrupt (SMI) can be requested if ENUM# changes by insertion or removal of a board.

Note that the CC7-JAZZ itself isn't a hot swap device, because it makes no sense to remove the system controller from a CompactPCI system. However, it is capable to recognize the hot swap of peripheral boards and to start software that is doing any necessary system reconfiguration.

Power Supply Status (DEG#, FAL#)

Power supply failures may be detected before the system crashes down by monitoring the signals DEG# or FAL#. These low active lines are additions of the CompactPCI specification and may be driven by the power supply.

DEG# signals the degrading of the supply voltages, FAL# there possible failure.

On the CC7-JAZZ FAL# is routed to the GPIO12 and DEG# to the GPIO13 of the ICH 82801.

PXI Trigger Signals

The CC7-JAZZ supports two trigger signals of the PXI standard, as defined by National Instruments. Trigger line 0 is routed to the GPIO9 and line 7 to the GPIO10 of the ICH 82801.

Installing and Replacing Components

Before You Begin

Warnings

The procedures in this chapter assume familiarity with the general terminology associated with industrial electronics and with safety practices and regulatory compliance required for using and modifying electronic equipment. Disconnect the system from its power source and from any telecommunication links, networks or modems before performing any of the procedures described in this chapter. Failure to disconnect power, or telecommunication links before you open the system or perform any procedures can result in personal injury or equipment damage. Some parts of the system can continue to operate even though the power switch is in its off state.



Caution

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage components. Perform the procedures described in this chapter only at an ESD workstation. If such a station is not available, you can provide some ESD protection by wearing an antistatic wrist strap and attaching it to a metal part of the system chassis or board front panel. Store the board only in its original ESD protected packaging. Retain the original packaging (antistatic bag and antistatic box) in case of returning the board to EKF for repair.



Installing the Board

Warning

This procedure should be done only by qualified technical personnel. Disconnect the system from its power source before doing the procedures described here. Failure to disconnect power, or telecommunication links before you open the system or perform any procedures can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

Typically you will perform the following steps:

- Switch off the system, remove the AC power cord
- Attach your antistatic wrist strap to a metallic part of the system
- Remove the board packaging, be sure to touch the board only at the front panel
- Identify the related CompactPCI slot (peripheral slot for I/O boards, system slot for CPU boards, with the system slot typically most right or most left to the backplane)
- Insert card carefully (be sure not to damage components mounted on the bottom side of the board by scratching neighbored front panels)
- A card with onboard connectors requires attachment of associated cabling now
- Lock the ejector lever, fix screws at the front panel (top/bottom)
- Retain original packaging in case of return



Removing the Board

Warning

This procedure should be done only by qualified technical personnel. Disconnect the system from its power source before doing the procedures described here. Failure to disconnect power, or telecommunication links before you open the system or perform any procedures can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

Typically you will perform the following steps:

- Switch off the system, remove the AC power cord
- Attach your antistatic wrist strap to a metallic part of the system
- Identify the board, be sure to touch the board only at the front panel
- unfasten both front panel screws (top/bottom), unlock the ejector lever
- Remove any onboard cabling assembly
- Activate the ejector lever
- Remove the card carefully (be sure not to damage components mounted on the bottom side of the board by scratching neighboured front panels)
- Store board in the original packaging, do not touch any components, hold the board at the front panel only



Warning

Do not expose the card to fire. Battery cells and other components could explode and cause personal injury.



EMC Recommendations



In order to comply with the CE regulations for EMC, it is mandatory to observe the following rules:

- The chassis or rack including other boards in use must comply entirely with CE
- Close all board slots not in use with a blind front panel
- Front panels must be fastened by built-in screws
- Cover any unused front panel mounted connector with a shielding cap
- External communications cable assemblies must be shielded (shield connected only at one end of the cable)
- Use ferrite beads for cabling wherever appropriate
- Some connectors may require additional isolating parts

Recommended Accessories

Blind CPCI Front Panels	EKF Elektronik	Widths currently available (1HP=5.08mm): with handle 4HP/8HP without handle 2HP/4HP/8HP/10HP/12HP
Ferrit Bead Filters	ARP Datacom, 63115 Dietzenbach	Ordering No. 102 820 (cable diameter 6.5mm) 102 821 (cable diameter 10.0mm) 102 822 (cable diameter 13.0mm)
Metal Shielding Caps	Conec-Polytronic, 59557 Lippstadt	Ordering No. CDFA 09 165 X 13129 X (DB9) CDSFA 15 165 X 12979 X (DB15) CDSFA 25 165 X 12989 X (DB25)

Installing or Replacing the Processor

Note: If you decide to install a processor on your own, observe the precautions in 'Before You Begin'

As default, the CC7-JAZZ comes fully equipped and tested with a processor. So normally there should be no need to install a processor.

Due to the very compact construction of the CC7-JAZZ, a ZIF socket for the processor could not implemented. Instead, the CC7 features a high quality industrial PGA socket with precision contacts. You will need a special tool to remove the processor from this socket. If you try to remove the CPU without the PGA extracting tool, the processors case or its contact pins could be damaged. We suggest that you install or replace the processor only if you own an ESD workstation and the matching extracting tool.

Before the processor can be replaced, you would have to remove the passive heatsink, which is fitted by screws to the board and attached by conductive pads and/or adhesion to the processor. Special handling is required to remove the heatsink and to re-install it afterwards, including renewing the conductive adhesion and adjustment of the mounting screws.

Conclusion: Do not attempt to replace the processor by yourself, unless you are an absolute professional. Instead, send in the board to EKF.

Installing or Replacing the Memory Module

Note: If you decide to replace the memory, observe the precautions in 'Before You Begin'

By default, the CC7-JAZZ comes fully equipped and tested with a 256MB/512MB SD-RAM memory module. So normally there should be no need to install a memory module.

Because the main memory is also used as video memory, the CC7-JAZZ requires a PC-133 (133MHz) SDRAM SO-DIMM module even when the processor front side bus is 100MHz (Celeron only). It is highly recommended that Serial Presence Detect (SPD) SO-DIMMs be used, since this allows the chipset to accurately configure the memory settings for optimum performance. If non-SPD memory is installed, the BIOS will attempt to correctly configure the memory settings, but performance and reliability may be impacted.

A replacement memory module must match the 144-pin SO-DIMM form factor (known from Notebook PCs), 3.3V, 133MHz unbuffered, non-ECC style. Be sure to buy no module with a height >1.100 inch. Suitable modules are available up to 512MB. The 815GMCH supports modules of up to a maximum of 13 address lines (A0...A12). Memory modules organized by more than 13 address lines are not suitable.

Conclusion: Replacement of a memory module is easy, but unnecessary in most cases.

Replacement of the Battery

When your system is turned off, a battery maintains the current time-of-day clock and the values in CMOS RAM current. The battery is rechargeable und should last during the lifetime of the CC7-JAZZ. For replacement, the old battery must be desoldered, and the new one soldered. Observe the cell polarization. We suggest that you send back the board to EKF for battery replacement.

Warning

Danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type. Do not expose a battery to fire.



Technical Reference

Local PCI Devices

The following table shows the on-board PCI devices and their location within the PCI configuration space. These devices consist of the Ethernet controller, the PCI-To-PCI Bridge and several devices within the i815 chip set.

Bus Number	Device Number	Function Number	Vendor ID	Device ID	Description
0	0x00	0	0x8086	0x7120	Host Bridge
0	0x01	0	0x8086	0x7121	VGA Display
0	0x1E	0	0x8086	0x2418	PCI-To-PCI Bridge
0	0x1F	0	0x8086	0x2410	ISA Bridge
0	0x1F	1	0x8086	0x2411	IDE Controller
0	0x1F	2	0x8086	0x2412	USB Controller
0	0x1F	3	0x8086	0x2413	SMB Controller
1	0x04	0	0x8086	0x1209	Ethernet Controller
1	0x06	0	0x104C	0xAC28	PCI-To-PCI Bridge (CPCI)

Local SMB Devices

The CC7-JAZZ contains a few devices that are reachable via the System Management Bus (SMB). These are the clock generation chip, the SPD EEPROM on the SO-DIMM memory module and a CPU temperature controlling device in particular. Other devices could be connected to the SMB via the *CompactPCI* signals IPMB SCL (J1 B17) and IPMB SDA (J1 C17).

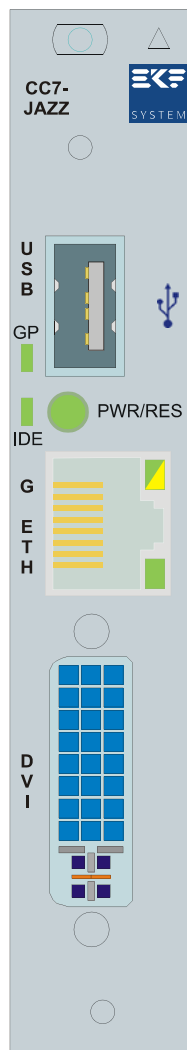
Address	Description
0x30	CPU Temperature Sensor MAX 1617
0xA0	SPD of SO-DIMM
0xD2	Main Clock Generation ICS 9250-16

Connectors

Caution

Some of the internal connectors provide operating voltage (e.g. 5V and 12V) to devices inside the system chassis, such as fans and internal peripherals. Not all of these connectors are overcurrent protected. Do not use these internal connectors for powering devices external to the computer chassis. A fault in the load presented by the external devices could cause damage to the board, the interconnecting cable and the external devices themselves.

Front Panel Connectors

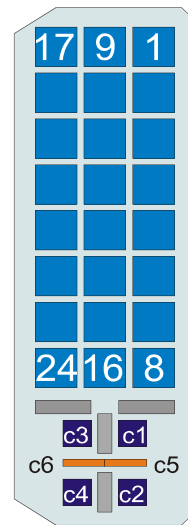


CC7-JAZZ Front Panel Elements

Video Monitor Connector DVI-I

DVI-I					
17	tx0-	9	tx1-	1	tx2-
18	tx0+	10	tx1+	2	tx2+
19	GND	11	GND	3	GND
20		12		4	
21		13		5	
22	GND	14	ddcpow	6	ddcl
23	txc+	15	GND	7	ddca
24	txc-	16	dvihp	8	vsync
	c3	blue	c1	red	
	c6	GND	c5	GND	
	c4	hsync	c2	green	

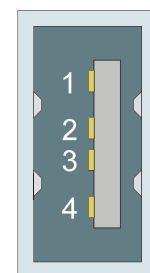
DVI-I



For attachment of an ordinary analog RGB monitor to the DVI receptacle, there are both adapters and also adapter cables available from DVI-I to the HD-SUB15 connector. Attachment of digital monitors (flat panel displays) should be done by means of a DVI to DVI cable (single link style cable is sufficient).

USB Connector

1	+5V (PolySwitch 0.75A)
2	USB Data 0 (1) NEG
3	USB Data 0 (1) POS
4	GND

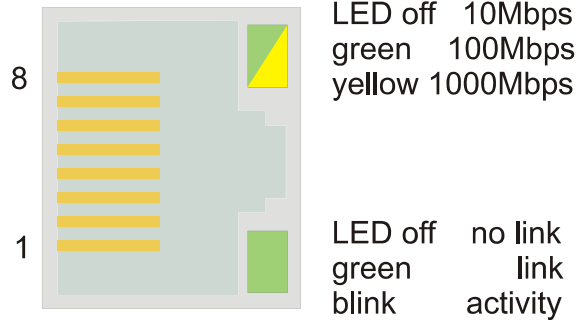


- 1 +5V
- 2 D-
- 3 D+
- 4 GND



Ethernet Connector

RJ45	
MDX0+	1
MDX0-	2
MDX1+	3
MDX2+	4
MDX2-	5
MDX1-	6
MDX3+	7
MDX3-	8



The upper green/yellow dual-LED signals 1Gbit/s when lit yellow, 100Mbit/s when lit green, and 10Mbit/s when off. The lower green LED indicates LINK established when continuously on, and data transfer (activity) when blinking. If the lower green LED is permanently off, no LINK is established.

Internal Connectors

LPC Low Pin Count Header

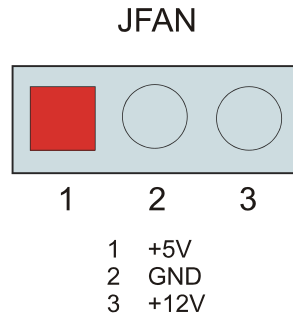
PLPCT/PLPCB			
GND	1	2	pciclk
GND	3	4	lad0
GND	5	6	lad1
GND	7	8	lad2
GND	9	10	lad3
GND	11	12	lframe#
GND	13	14	ldrq#
serirq	15	16	lpme#
lsmi#	17	18	pcirst#
5V	19	20	3.3V
rcin#	21	22	a20gate
12V	23	24	3.3V
sio_clk14	25	26	speaker

The LPC header is available twice, on both sides of the board, top and bottom, in order to provide attachment of the CC6-ACID either to the left or to the right side of the CC7-JAZZ. **Warning: Neither the +12V pin, nor the +5V pin, nor the +3.3V pin are protected against a short circuit situation!** This connector therefore should be used exclusively for attachment of the CC6-ACID board.

ATA/IDE Header

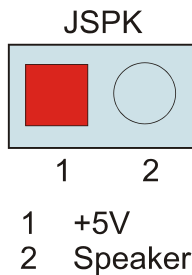
PIDE			
reset#	1	2	GND
pd07	3	4	pd08
pd06	5	6	pd09
pd05	7	8	pd10
pd04	9	10	pd11
pd03	11	12	pd12
pd02	13	14	pd13
pd01	15	16	pd14
pd00	17	18	pd15
GND	19	20	KEY
pdmarq	21	22	GND
piow#	23	24	GND
pior#	25	26	GND
piordy	27	28	470 Ohm PD
pdmack#	29	30	GND
intrq (IRQ 14)	31	32	
pda1	33	34	p66detect
pda0	35	36	pda2
pcs0#	37	38	pcs1#
pideact#	39	40	GND

Fan Heatsink Header



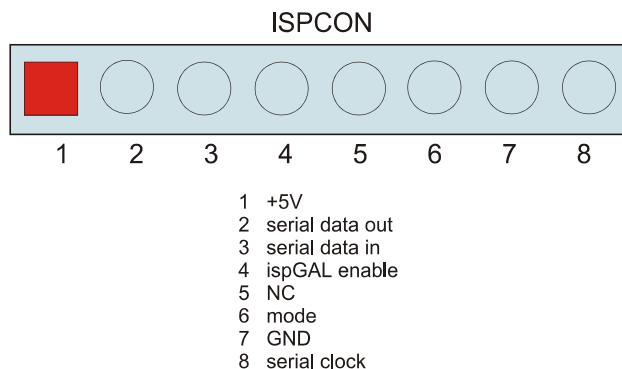
Warning: Neither the +5V pin nor the +12V pin are protected against a short circuit situation!

Speaker Header



Warning: The +5V pin is not protected against a short circuit situation! The JSPK connector should be used exclusively for direct attachment of a dynamic speaker device. When connecting to the input of a sound card, most likely a short-circuit situation will occur between the +5V pin of the JSPK connector and the GND pin of the audio-card input, which could cause permanent damage to the CC7-JAZZ and the audio board. A workaround to this would be to place a 1k resistor across pin 1 and pin 2 of the JSPK connector, and strapping a single wire cable from JSPK pin 2 to the audio input.

PLD Programming Header



Note: The ISPCON is not normally stuffed. Its footprint is situated at the bottom side of the board.

Processor Debug Header

JITP			
itpres#	2	1	GND
dbreset#	4	3	GND
tck	6	5	GND
tms	8	7	tdi
itppon	10	9	tdo
	12	11	trst#
GND	14	13	
GND	16	15	itpreq#
GND	18	17	itprdy#
GND	20	19	
GND	22	21	
GND	24	23	
GND	26	25	
GND	28	27	
itpclk	30	29	

Note: The Debug Header is not normally stuffed. Its footprint is situated at the bottom side of the board.

CompactPCI J1

#J1	A	B	C	D	E
25	5V	<i>REQ64#</i>	ENUM#	3.3V	5V
24	AD1	5V	VI/O	AD0	<i>ACK64#</i>
23	3.3V	AD4	AD3	5V	AD2
22	AD7	GND	3.3V	AD6	AD5
21	3.3V	AD9	AD8	M66EN (GND)	C/BE0#
20	AD12	GND	VI/O	AD11	AD10
19	3.3V	AD15	AD14	GND	AD13
18	SERR#	GND	3.3V	PAR	C/BE1#
17	3.3V	IPMB SCL	IPMB SDA	GND	PERR#
16	DEVSEL#	GND	VI/O	STOP#	LOCK#
15	3.3V	FRAME#	IRDY#	GND	TRDY#
14					
13					
12					
11	AD18	AD17	AD16	GND	C/BE2#
10	AD21	GND	3.3V	AD20	AD19
9	C/BE3#	IDSEL	AD23	GND	AD22
8	AD26	GND	VI/O	AD25	AD24
7	AD30	AD29	AD28	GND	AD27
6	REQ#	GND	3.3V	CLK	AD31
5	<i>BRSVP1A5</i>	<i>BRSVP1B5</i>	RST#	GND	GNT#
4	IPMB PWR	GND	VI/O	INTP	<i>INTS</i>
3	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#	5V	INTD#
2	<i>TCK</i>	5V	<i>TMS</i>	<i>TDO</i>	<i>TDI</i>
1	5V	-12V	<i>TRST#</i>	+12V	5V

pin positions printed italic/coloured brown: not connected

pin positions printed italic/coloured blue: not connected

pin positions printed italic/coloured gray: pull up 1k to Vio

CompactPCI J2

#J2	A	B	C	D	E
22	<i>GA4</i>	<i>GA3</i>	<i>GA2</i>	<i>GA1</i>	<i>GA0</i>
21	CLK6	GND	<i>RSV</i>	<i>RSV</i>	<i>RSV</i>
20	CLK5	GND	<i>RSV</i>	GND	<i>RSV</i>
19	GND	GND	<i>RSV</i>	<i>RSV</i>	<i>RSV</i>
18	<i>BRSVP2A18</i>	<i>BRSVP2B18</i>	<i>BRSVP2C18</i>	GND	<i>BRSVP2E18</i>
17	<i>BRSVP2A17</i>	GND	PRST#	REQ6#	GNT6#
16	<i>BRSVP2A16</i>	PXI TRIG0	DEG#	GND	PXI TRIG7
15	<i>BRSVP2A15</i>	GND	FAL#	REQ5#	GNT5#
14	<i>AD35</i>	<i>AD34</i>	<i>AD33</i>	GND	<i>AD32</i>
13	<i>AD38</i>	GND	V(I/O)	<i>AD37</i>	<i>AD36</i>
12	<i>AD42</i>	<i>AD41</i>	<i>AD40</i>	GND	<i>AD39</i>
11	<i>AD45</i>	GND	V(I/O)	<i>AD44</i>	<i>AD43</i>
10	<i>AD49</i>	<i>AD48</i>	<i>AD47</i>	GND	<i>AD46</i>
9	<i>AD52</i>	GND	V(I/O)	<i>AD51</i>	<i>AD50</i>
8	<i>AD56</i>	<i>AD55</i>	<i>AD54</i>	GND	<i>AD53</i>
7	<i>AD59</i>	GND	V(I/O)	<i>AD58</i>	<i>AD57</i>
6	<i>AD63</i>	<i>AD62</i>	<i>AD61</i>	GND	<i>AD60</i>
5	<i>C/BE5#</i>	GND (64EN#)	V(I/O)	<i>C/BE4#</i>	<i>PAR64</i>
4	V(I/O)	<i>BRSVP2B4</i>	<i>C/BE7#</i>	GND	<i>C/BE6#</i>
3	CLK4	GND	GNT3#	REQ4#	GNT4#
2	CLK2	CLK3	SYSEN#	GNT2#	REQ3#
1	CLK1	GND	REQ1#	GNT1#	REQ2#

pin positions printed italic/coloured gray: 1k to Vio
pin positions printed italic/coloured brown: not connected

Recommended Power Supply Specifications

Operating Voltage	max. current (depends on CPU in use)
+5V / $\pm 0.25V$	7.0A
+3.3V / $\pm 0.1V$	3.0A
+12V / $\pm 0.5V$	0.5A
-12V / $\pm 0.5V$	-

Typical Power Consumption

Voltage	CC7-1 1)	CC7-1 2)	CC7-2 1)	CC7-2 2)
+5V	3.8A	5.8A	3.6A	5.8A
+3.3V	2.2A	2.2A	2.4A	2.4A
+12V	0.45A	0.45A	0.45A	0.45A

1) measured under Windows 2000, no user application(s) executed, including CC6 companion board

2) measured while kpower.exe running, including CC6 companion board

Literature

Theme	Document Title	Origin
CompactPCI Specification	CompactPCI Specification, PICMG 2.0 R3.0, Oct. 1, 1999	PICMG (http://www.picmg.org)
USB Specification	Universal Serial Bus Specification	http://www.teleport.com/~usb
PCI	PCI Hardware and Software Architecture & Design, Solari/Willse, 4th Edition, Annabooks	Annabooks (http://www.annabooks.com)
Metric Connectors	IEC 1076-4-101 Application Literature from ERNI, AMP, FCI	Beuth Verlag, Berlin ILI Index House, GB SL57EU Ascot Berkshire
2.54mm Shrouded Headers	DIN 41651	Beuth Verlag, Berlin

EKF Elektronik GmbH
Philipp-Reis-Str. 4
D-59065 HAMM
(Germany)



Internet <http://www.ekf.de>
Fax. +49 (0)2381/6890-90
Tel. +49 (0)2381/6890-0
E-Mail info@ekf.de